

Country Development Cooperation Strategy, and conducted in countries where a USAID Mission is present or a where a USAID Mission in a neighboring country can manage and oversee such programs effectively. Such programs should, as appropriate, build enduring local capacity, incorporate democracy programming into a larger development and diplomatic strategy, and emphasize participatory and locally led programs when possible.

(d) DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND USAID.—In cases where both the Department of State and USAID are able to respond to emerging opportunities and sudden crises, including in closed and repressive societies, the Secretary of State and the USAID Administrator shall coordinate their respective programs, including at the country level, to ensure complementarity and prevent waste or redundancy.

SEC. 807. FUNDING.

(a) DEMOCRACY PROGRAMS.—Funds made available to carry out part I and chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq. and 22 U.S.C. 2346 et seq.) and paragraphs (3) and (5) of section 502(b) of the National Endowment for Democracy Act (22 U.S.C. 4411(b)) are authorized to be made available for democracy programs.

(b) DEMOCRACY IN THE 21ST CENTURY FUND.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Of the funds authorized to be made available by subsection (a), the following amounts are authorized to be made available for the Democracy in the 21st Century Fund established under section 805(a) as follows:

(A) \$20,000,000 in each such fiscal year is authorized to be made available for the program to defend democracy globally under section 805(b), of which not more than \$10,000,000 may be administered by the USAID Administrator.

(B) \$50,000,000 in each such fiscal year is authorized to be made available for the combating corruption and kleptocracy program under section 805(c).

(C) \$15,000,000 in each such fiscal year is authorized to be made available for the Democracy Research and Development program under section 805(d), which shall be allocated equally between the Department of State, USAID, and the National Endowment for Democracy.

(D) \$5,000,000 in each such fiscal year is authorized to be made available for the Reagan-Fascell Democracy Fellows Program for additional fellowships for democracy advocates at risk.

(2) ADDITIONAL AMOUNTS.—Funds authorized to be made available to the National Endowment for Democracy and its core institutes under this subsection are in addition to amounts otherwise authorized to be made available by this title for such purposes.

(c) RESTRICTIONS.—Federal funds made available to any individual, private entity, or any other nonprofit organization pursuant to this title shall be subject to the restrictions and prohibitions of section 1352 of title 31, United States Code.

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY.—In addition to amounts authorized to be appropriated under subsection (a), there are authorized to be appropriated for NED \$325,000,000, including amounts to be allocated in the traditional and customary manner, to counter transnational threats to democracy, as well as to support and sustain democratic growth abroad, consistent with section 503 of the National Endowment for Democracy Act (22 U.S.C. 4412).

the resolution S. Res. 472, reaffirming the partnership between the United States and the Dominican Republic and advancing opportunities to deepen diplomatic, economic, and security cooperation between the two nations; as follows:

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following: “That the Senate—

(1) reaffirms its commitment to strengthening the historic partnership between the United States and the Dominican Republic based on shared democratic values and efforts to advance economic prosperity and national security;

(2) encourages continued actions by the Government of the Dominican Republic to assume a regional leadership role in promoting human rights, democratic values, and humanitarian assistance;

(3) calls for further steps to strengthen cooperation between the Governments of the United States and the Dominican Republic on issues of shared strategic interest, including—

(A) by assisting the Dominican Republic in its post-COVID-19 economic recovery, including through support for United States and global initiatives that help developing countries recover financial sustainability and attain equitable access to international financial markets;

(B) by developing and implementing nearshoring initiatives in the Caribbean Basin to realign international supply chains and strengthen the Dominican Republic's standing as a significant industrial, manufacturing, and logistical hub, including through cooperation on infrastructure development such as ports, power grids, and at free trade zones;

(C) facilitating the expansion of economic and commercial ties, including by prioritizing bilateral development project financing and the formation of a United States-Dominican Republic Business Council;

(D) by improving security cooperation between the two countries, including in addressing narcotics and human trafficking, dismantling money laundering networks, and strengthening professional law enforcement and criminal justice institutions; and

(E) by increasing cooperation with the Dominican Republic and other international partners to promote stability in Haiti, address Haiti's humanitarian crisis, and facilitate political solutions supported by the Haitian people;

(4) encourages the Government of the Dominican Republic to partner with the United States to catalyze the creation of the Organization of American States (OAS) Parliamentary Assembly to facilitate legislative cooperation;

(5) urges the Government of the Dominican Republic to continue taking steps to address the inherent human rights, security, and data privacy risks posed by reliance on technology from the People's Republic of China, including Huawei components, in telecommunication networks;

(6) commends efforts by President Abinader to strengthen the political independence of the Attorney General's Office and institutionalize anti-corruption reforms; and

(7) calls on the Department of State and the United States Agency for International Development to continue to support the efforts of the Government of the Dominican Republic to respond to the humanitarian needs of Haitian migrants in the Dominican Republic.

him to the bill H.R. 2617, to amend section 1115 of title 31, United States Code, to amend the description of how performance goals are achieved, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

DIVISION KK—DRIVING FOR OPPORTUNITY

SEC. 101. SHORT TITLE.

This division may be cited as the “Driving for Opportunity Act of 2022”.

SEC. 102. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Driving a vehicle is an essential aspect of the daily lives of most people in the United States.

(2) Driving is often required to access jobs and healthcare, take care of family, get groceries, and fulfill other basic responsibilities.

(3) In many small cities, towns, and rural areas that do not have public transportation and ridesharing alternatives, driving is often the only realistic means of transportation.

(4) Even in cities with public transportation and ridesharing options, individuals vulnerable to infection during the COVID-19 pandemic and those complying with public health guidance regarding social distancing are increasingly reliant on driving as their primary means of transportation for essential travel.

(5) In the United States, millions of Americans have had their driver's licenses suspended for unpaid court fines and fees.

(6) A person whose driver's license is suspended or revoked for unpaid fines and fees will often find it more difficult to earn a living and therefore pay the debt owed to the government.

(7) The barrier to employment posed by driver's license suspensions and revocations for unpaid fines and fees is especially problematic during the COVID-19 pandemic, when the unemployment rate is the highest it has been since the Great Depression.

(8) Drunk and dangerous driving are some of the leading causes of death and serious bodily injury in the United States, and promoting safety on the roads is a legitimate, necessary, and core governmental function. Suspending a license for unsafe driving conduct presents different considerations than suspending a license for unpaid fines and fees. Suspending a license for unsafe driving is an appropriate tool to protect public safety. Policymakers also may consider alternatives to suspension of a license for unsafe driving such as ignition interlock device programs.

(9) According to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, every year on average, over 34,000 people are killed and 2,400,000 more people are injured in motor vehicle crashes. Some of the major causes of these crashes include speeding, impaired driving, and distracted driving. Nearly half of passenger vehicle occupants killed in crashes are unrestrained. The societal harm caused by motor vehicle crashes has been valued at \$836,000,000,000 annually. The enactment of, enforcement of, and education regarding traffic laws are key to addressing unsafe behavior and promoting public safety.

(10) However, most driver's license suspensions are not based on the need to protect public safety.

(11) In the State of Florida, 1,100,000 residents received a suspension notice for unpaid fines and fees in 2017 alone.

(12) Between 2010 and 2017, all but 3 States increased the amount of fines and fees for civil and criminal violations.

(13) In the United States, 40 percent of all driver's license suspensions are issued for conduct that was unrelated to driving.

SA 6614. Mr. DURBIN (for Mr. MENENDEZ) proposed an amendment to

SA 6615. Mr. COONS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by